A

# JOURNAL

Of a VOYAGE round the

# WORLD,

In His MAJESTY'S SHIP

The DOLPHIN,

Commanded by the Honourable

## Commodore BYRON.

In which is Contained,

A faithful Account of the ſeveral PLACES, PEOPLE, PLANTS, ANIMALS, &c. ſeen on the VOYAGE:

And, among other PARTICULARS,

A minute and exact Deſcription of the STREIGHTS of MAGELLAN, and of the Gigantic PEOPLE called PATAGONIANS.

Together with

An accurate Account of the Seven ISLANDS lately diſcovered in the

SOUTH SEAS.

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By a MIDSHIPMAN on Board the ſaid SHIP.

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JUN

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# COPY

OF THE

# AUTHOR's LETTER

To his FRIEND,

Sent with the following JOURNAL.

*Dear Sir,*

ACCORDING to my promiſe, when I left England, I have kept a journal of my voyage round the world, as exact as poſſible, except in thoſe iſlands which we went particularly to diſcover, and which we are forbid to let the world know, either their latitude or longitude; this you muſt excuſe for the preſent, till the government allows us that liberty. I cannot however loſe this opportunity of acknowledging the great goodneſs and humanity of the

commodore, who by his ſerving the ſhips' crew in particular with portable ſoop, and ſupplying the ſick with neceſſaries from his own table, preſerved them ſo much from the ſcurvy, ſo often fatal in thoſe long voyages, that after encompaſſing the world with two ſhips, and ſailing ſo many thouſand leagues under the torrid zone, we loſt only twelve men out of both ſhips, including thoſe alſo who were drowned.

Our commander made us a promiſe at firſt ſetting out, that each man ſhould have double wages, which he accordingly has performed. I hope ſoon to have the pleaſure of ſeeing you in the country, and am,

*Dear Sir,*

*Yours affectionately,*

A MIDSHIPMAN on Board the DOLPHIN.

A

# JOURNAL

OF A

# VOYAGE

ROUND THE

# WORLD.

EVERY thing being prepared for our voyage, on the ninth of June we ſlipt our moorings, and ſailed for Long Reach, where our guns were delivered and taken on board, and were joined by the Tamer frigate, captain Mouat, who was to be our conſort: and on the fourteenth we received on board a pilot for the Downs, and early in the

morning weighed anchor, with a ſmall breeze of wind: at ſeven o' clock the Dolphin ſtriking the bottom, ſwung round on her keel; but, as the ground was muddy, ſhe lay there two hours without receiving any hurt. On the ſixteenth, we arrived in the Downs, where our pilot went on ſhore, and received a twelve oar'd barge for the ſervice of the Dolphin, with freſh proviſions for the uſe of the company. The Tamer, our conſort, bound for Plymouth, paſſed us, and next day we received our commander on board; upon which we weighed anchor, and ſailed.

On the night of the twenty-firſt we had a ſtrong ſquall of wind. On the twenty-ſecond, we anchored at Plymouth ſound, and ſaluted the admiral with thirteen guns, and ſailed up the Hamoaze, and laſh'd along the hulk. It was thought proper, as the Dolphin had taken ground, to examine if ſhe had received any damage; when, to our great joy, we found ſhe had received none. We here received two months pay to purchaſe neceſſaries for ſo long a voyage. After a ſtay of four days, we left Plymouth, in company with the Tamer.

Nothing remarkable happened in our voyage to Madeira, where we arrived the four-

teenth of July. The ſame day we came to an anchor in Fonchiale bay.

Madeira is ſituated in a fine and healthful climate,* and is compoſed of one continued hill of a conſiderable height, which extends from eaſt to weſt. On the ſouth ſide, the declivity is cultivated, and interſperſed with vineyards and country ſeats belonging to the merchants. The only conſiderable town in the iſland is Fonchiale, which is ſituated on the ſouth, at the bottom of a large bay; it is defended by a high wall with a battery of cannon, and a fortified caſtle, which ſtands on the Loo, a rock that riſes above the water at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore. This town is the only place where it is poſſible for a boat to land, and even there a violent ſurf continually beats upon the beach. The iſland is juſtly famous for its excellent wines, which ſeem deſigned by providence for the refreſhment of the inhabitants of the torrid zone: and never is eſteemed good in England, till it has been a voyage to the Weſt Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and ſerene: They have fine oranges, lemons, bananas, ci-

* This iſland is in latitude of 32°. 27. and longitude from 18° ¼ to 19° ½ weſt, though laid down in the charts at 17°.

trons, apricots, peaches, figs, plumbs, grapes, all of exquiſite taſte, and high flavour. This iſland abounds with fine cedar trees, and produces good corn and paſturage; a great part of which they annually burn, and plant ſugar canes in the aſhes, which, in ſix months, produces large crops of ſugar.

The inhabitants are humane and good natured, very affable, and courteous to ſtrangers: they are much given to pleaſure, and are very dexterous in preſerving their different fruits. In Fonchiale there is a biſhop's ſee, with ſeveral other fine churches and convents, which make a very fine appearance. The nuns here are, beſides embroideries, employed in making curious flowers of all ſorts, and other trinkets, which, at particular hours, they diſpoſe of to ſtrangers, for the benefit of the convents; and converſe freely with ſtrangers through a double barr'd grate, and ſome of them are remarkably handſome.

This iſland lies in the Atlantic ocean, is in the form of a triangle, two hundred and forty miles north, by eaſt of Teneriffe; three hundred and ſixty from Cape Contus on the coaſt of Africa; and three hundred north of the i-

ſland of Furro: it was firſt diſcovered by an Engliſh gentleman, in 1344.

When we arrived at Madeira we found his Majeſty's ſhip the Ferrit, who ſaluted us in the uſual form: we had the ſame honour paid us by the citadel. Here we were ſupplied with freſh proviſions of all kinds, with water and wine. On the twentieth, we took our leave of the governor, and after the uſual compliments on both ſides, of firing guns, &c. we ſet ſail with the Crown, Ferrit and Tamer: after which we ſteered for St. Jago in our voyage, and parted with the Crown and Ferrit, and fell in with the Liverpool, one of his Majeſty's ſhips from the Eaſt Indies, bound for England, with whom we ſent our diſpatches.

On the thirtieth, we ſaw the iſland of St. Jago, and came to an anchor in Porto Praya bay, after ſaluting a ſmall fortreſs, which they returned.

St. Jago is a beautiful and conſiderable town in South America, and the capital of Chili, longitude 69. 35 weſt, latitude 33. 40 ſouth; it is ſituated on a large beautiful plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life: it is a biſhop's ſee, and a royal audience. This iſland abounds in trees, fruit, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of

all kinds. The inhabitants are of a copper colour, and there are forty blacks to three whites: they are much addicted to pleaſures, wine, and women. The moſt of the prieſts are negroes. The common people have ſcarce cloaths to cover their nakedneſs, ſo that you may have all ſorts of proviſions, as hogs; fowls of all kinds, as turkeys, geeſe, &c. fruit, and whatever they have, for old cloaths, which they are very proud of, particularly old black cloaths are looked upon as the moſt faſhionable and genteel. This iſland has four towns, Praya, ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt upon an eminence, St. Domingo, a handſome town, with an archbiſhop's ſee; it has a fine ſuperb cathedral, is the ſeat of the governor of the iſland, and is ſituated on a large navigable river, and of very difficult acceſs; St. Domingo Abacen, and St. Jago.

After getting a ſupply of water and freſh proviſions, we left St. Jago, in company with the Tamer, on the eleventh of September, and made the coaſt of Braſil, and came to an anchor at Rio de Janeiro. It is pleaſantly ſituated in twenty-three degrees, thirty minutes ſouth, and well fortified, ſo the Portugueze are vain enough to imagine, that it is beyond the power of any nation to attack it with ſucceſs, there

being ſeveral other iſlands fortified with different batteries at the entrance: but the Portugueſe would not brag ſo much, did they know what a fleet of firſt rate Engliſh men of war can do. There was formerly a yard to build men of war in this place; their ſhip-carpenters are very ſlow, but make good work. The weather is ſo hot, that the inhabitants ſhut up their doors from ten in the morning, when the land breeze generally ceaſes, till two in the afternoon, when the ſea breeze comes on. The vice-roy has his reſidence here, and is inveſted with regal power over the inhabitants. They ſell ſlaves in the public market here, two and two being chained together.

The Portugueſe women here are not very handſome, and are much given to pleaſure; and the ſcenes of debauchery begin as ſoon as the evening, no women ever being to be ſeen in the day time. The vice-roy's palace is a fine ſtructure, which is a ſtately ſtone building, and the only one in the whole city that has windows, all the reſt having only lattices. The churches and convents are very magnificent, which have a prodigious effect upon the minds of the common people. On their altar-pieces are many fine figures of our Saviour, the Virgin Ma-

ry, the apoſtles, &c. In ſeveral places of the ſtreets images are placed, dreſſed in the moſt gorgeous apparel, to which you are obliged to pay all due reverence. Their houſes are but three or four ſtories high, and canals run thro' moſt parts of the town, which make the ſtreets both clean and agreeable. A conſiderable trade is carried on; a great number of ſhips arriving yearly with all ſorts of European commodities, and carry away in return ſugars, tobacco, ſnuff, brazil and other medicinal woods, fuſtic, raw hides, train oil, &c. Their butcher meats are but indifferent of their kinds, and very ill to be got; but they have plenty of fiſh and Indian corn.

Braſil lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, meaſuring along the coaſt, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where veſſels may lie in ſafety. It was diſcovered by chance in 1500; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portugueſe, was forced upon it by a tempeſt; and the kings of Portugal have continued maſters of it ever ſince. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces, from the king of Spain,

the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portugueſe, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholeſome; inſomuch that people live there a long while. The water in general is very good, and the ſoil fertile and excellent. There comes more ſugar from thence than all other parts of the world: beſides this, it produces tobacco, Indian corn, ſeveral ſorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brazil, and hence ſo called, is of very great uſe in dying red; and, within the country, there is gold, and ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones: likewiſe the cattle, carried over from Europe, increaſe prodigiouſly, inſomuch that there is no want of proviſions. They have ſeveral ſorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the reſt, a bird called Colibri, whoſe body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it ſings as harmoniouſly as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of ſuch a lively red, that it might be miſtaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and bill are as black as

poliſhed ebony, and the eyes reſemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burniſhed ſteel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a ſurprizing luſtre; that of the cock is adorned with a ſmall tuft: it is almoſt impoſſible to conceive how ſo ſmall a bird can have ſo loud a note. The Portugueſe chiefly inhabit the ſea-coaſt, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no ſort of cloaths. They are of a copper-colour, with long coarſe black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies like the reſt of the Americans. They are ſtrong, lively, and gay; and, as they are ſubject to few diſeaſes, they live a long time. They love to adorn themſelves with feathers, and they are very fond of feaſts; at which they dance and ſkip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other ſign of religion; and they make no manner of ſcruple to marry their neareſt relations. Some pretend that they are canibals, and eat thoſe that they have taken in war: but this is a fable. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture conſiſts chiefly in their hammocks, and

diſhes, or cups, made of calibaſhes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a ſort of ſtone and ſplit canes; and they have likewiſe baſkets of different ſizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they faſten their hammocks between two trees, and ſleep all night therein. The Portugueſe divide Braſil into fifteen governments or capitanaries; eight of which belong to the king of Portugal, and the reſt to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence.

Salvador is the capital of Braſil, and ſtands on the bay of All Saints, near the river Pitangi, is large, rich and well-built; but upon an uneven ground, upon an eminence of about one hundred fathoms, formed by the eaſt ſide of the bay; ſo that cranes, &c. convey the goods up and down from the city to the port. Though the ſtreets are ſtraight, and of a good breadth, moſt of them are ſo ſteep as to be impracticable by coaches or chairs: to ſupply which defect, the rich cauſe themſelves to be carried about in a kind of cotton hammocks called ſerpentines, which hang by the ends to a long pole, and are carried by two negroes on their heads

or ſhoulders. This bed has a teſter and curtains, with a velvet pillow.

This irregular ſituation however does not hinder the place from being one of the moſt trading and rich in the country; and it moreover contributes much to its ſtrength. The eaſt ſide is almoſt inacceſſable, and the other parts are well fortified both by art and nature, the avenues to it being defended by ſeveral forts, in which and the town are no more than ſix companies of regular forces.

The commerce of this capital is very conſiderable, conſiſting in woollen and linen cloths of all ſorts, hats, ſtockings both of thread and ſilk, wheat, barley, meal, biſcuit, Port wine, houſhold and kitchen furniture, Guiney ſlaves, &c. oil, cheeſe, beef, and pork ſalted; in return for which they export gold, ſugar, tobacco, ſnuff, Braſil wood, hides, tallow, balſam of capivy, hipecacuanha, &c. Theſe are conveyed up and down upon ſledges, which are drawn by cranes turned by ſlaves; and the way, being one hundred and forty fathoms in length, is boarded, that the ſledges may meet with no obſtruction.

The inhabitants, above the common rank, are courteous; but the lower claſs are inſolent,

and the ſoldiery are given to all manner of vice, and ſome of them are dangerous aſſaſſins. The women here are kept even more ſtrictly than in Portugal; yet they find means to elude the watchfulneſs of their keepers. Husbands however make no ſcruple to ſtab or poiſon their wives if they catch them a-tripping. The generality of the people here are rich, and much given to traffic; yet many of the wealthy citizens breed ſome of their ſons to the church, who are obliged to prove themſelves old Chriſtians, that is, of a family which has never been tainted with Judaiſm or Mooriſm.

The houſes here are handſomely built, moſtly of brick or ſtone, and richly furniſhed. The city is ſuppoſed to contain about two thouſand of theſe. Here poor wretches of both ſexes among the negroes are expoſed ſtark naked to public ſale, and of blacks there are twenty to one white.

The churches, monaſteries, &c. here, are not only built in the moſt ſumptuous manner, but adorned with every thing rich and coſtly. The upper town has many ſuch ſplendid ſtructures, the moſt conſiderable of which is the cathedral of San Salvador. The church belonging to the Jeſuits college is all built of marble

brought from Europe; the ſacriſty is very rich. The vice-roy's palace is a moſt ſumptuous building, as are the archbiſhop's palace, the courts of judicature, hoſpitals, &c.

The traffic of this place is ſtill much enhanced by its correſpondence with Rio de Janeiro, near which are the gold mines called Pauliſtas. Though the inhabitants are forbid to wear any gold or ſilver-lace, yet they have ornaments of maſſy gold about themſelves, and they will ſometimes hang them about their black women ſlaves.

Strangers are not permitted to reſort thither to carry away the produce of the country, tho' they would buy it with ſpecie, much leſs to carry their goods to ſell or exchange here.

The bay of All Saints is in general rich and populous, but the climate is exceſſive hot and unhealthy. Here are great rains in winter, and proviſions are ſcarce and bad. The fruits and greens are eaten up by piſmires.

The Portugueſe are ſo addicted to the planting of ſugar and tobacco, that ſome have upwards of five hundred ſlaves, whoſe labour is ſo hard, and ſuſtenance ſo ſmall, that they are reckoned to live long, if they hold it out ſeven years. So great is the application of the Por-

rugueſe to this trade, that they take no care to ſow or plant other kinds of vegetables, which makes all proviſions exceſſive dear. For fiſh, though their coaſts ſwarm with various ſorts, none will be at the pains to catch them; and as to fleſh, the paſture being ſo far off, the cattle either die by the way, or are mere carrion by that time they are brought to town.

This being the principal city and province in all Braſil, the above particular detail may ſerve to give a clearer idea of the reſt of the country, its trade, government, &c.

On the nineteenth, the commodore went on ſhore to pay his compliments to the vice-roy, and was moſt graciouſly received by him and all his nobles, and had the uſual ſalute. At noon the Kent Indiaman with lord Clive entered the bay, when the uſual ſalutes were given.

On the ſeventh of October, the vice-roy returned his viſit to the commodore, where he was received with the uſual honours, all hands having manned the ſhip, and fifteen guns fired on the occaſion.

On the ninth, lord Clive waited on the commodore, when the uſual compliments of guns were exchanged.

From the fifteenth of September to the

eighteenth of October our men were employed in wooding, watering, caulking, &c. and having compleated our ſhips for ſea, we ſuppoſed our next courſe would have been for the Eaſt Indies. Our commodore from all appearances ſeemed to have this in his view, that even Lord Clive was deceived, and imagined we ſhould go by the Cape of Good Hope.

On the twentieth of October we left Rio de Janeiro. A ſignal being given by the commodore, the commander of the Tamer came on board, when the companies of both ſhips were informed that we were to go to make diſcoveries in the South ſeas; and that the government would allow them double pay for the proſecution of this voyage.

There was nothing material happened till the twenty ſeventh of November, when, after many ſevere ſqualls of wind, we arrived at Cape Blanco, near the river Cœmarories, in the latitude of 46 degrees, 50 minutes ſouth, and in the longitude of 72 degrees, 7 minutes from London. While we ſtaid here the weather was very tempeſtous, therefore on the thirtieth we ſent our boats to ſound the harbour; and the next day we entered it, and found it very rocky on both ſides of the entrance, about

a quarter of a mile broad. On our entering the harbour the wind was very favourable, with fine weather, our boats all out about the ſhip; but on a ſudden the wind chop'd about, ſo that we could not get our ſails furl'd, nor return, the tide of flood running with ſuch rapidity, that before we could bring her up, ſhe took the ſhore. The night was dark, rainy, and tempeſtous. All our hopes of a golden treaſure were now loſt; as all our boats were driven to ſea, and our ſhip on ſhore, we looked for nothing but periſhing on this deſart coaſt of Patagonia.

But next morning, to our great joy, Providence drove our twelve-oar'd barge into the harbour, by which means the ſhip was preſerved. Next day we got into the middle of the harbour, but the weather being ſtill very tempeſtous, we took all the precautions we could to moor the ſhip ſafe.

Two of the boats that were driven on ſhore returned this day, all well, though the men had ſuffered extreamly by the weather. The day following our longboat returned after having been carried ſeveral leagues to ſea.

During our ſtay here we repaired our ſhip. We could find but little freſh water, which

was of a mineral taſte, and the harbour but of bad anchorage. We left Port Deſire on the fourth of December. The only good we got at this place was the refreſhing our men with the freſh proviſions they got here. We directed our courſe to the ſouthward of Pepys' iſland, in the latitude of 48 degrees ſouth, and in the longitude of 64 degrees from the meridian of London. Here we expected to find plenty of wood and water, but were diſappointed. On the twentieth, at four in the afternoon, we ſaw the extremity of the land of Cape Fair-weather, extending from ſouth to weſt.

The next day we ſaw Cape Virgin Mary, from which we were five leagues diſtant, and alſo the land named Terra del Fuego. At three o'clock next morning we weighed anchor, and at ſix the extremities of Terra del Fuego appeared; at eight we ſaw clouds of ſmoak ariſing from different places, and preſently ſaw a number of people on horſeback. At ten we anchored, and ſaw Cape Virgin Mary, which appeared at eaſt north eaſt. We were then about a mile from the land; and after we came to an anchor, they halloo'd and

made friendly ſignals to us, upon which we manned and armed all our boats.

On our firſt approaching the ſhore evident marks of fear appeared in the countenances of all in the boats, at ſeeing human creatures of ſuch an enormous ſize. When arrived within twenty yards of the ſhore we lay on our oars, and obſerved that great numbers of them ſurrounded the beach, and by their ſignals we imagined they were deſirous to have us to land. We made a ſignal that they ſhould retire backwards, the commodore and chief officers conſulting what was moſt proper to be done.

As ſoon as the Indians retired the commodore and his officers landed, and immediately drew up his men in a form of defence. Upon our landing upwards of two hundred came about us, ſmiling at the prodigious diſproportion there was between their ſize and ours. After many agreeable tokens of love and friendſhip, the commodore made them ſome preſents of beads, and other ſmall trinkets; but was obliged to make them ſit down before he could put the beads and ribbons about their necks; and even then they were as high as him when ſtands up. They were ſo greatly pleaſed at ſeeing themſelves dreſſed in theſe ornaments, that

they could ſcarcely be hindered from careſſing the commodore, particularly the women, whoſe middle ſtature ſeemed to be about eight feet, the largeſt ſize between nine and ten.

The faces of the women were painted, and they had collars about their necks; their hair long, black, and hanging down behind. We were greatly ſurprized with ſeeing ſome of their women with collars on their necks and bracelets on their arms, as from their great ſurprize, at firſt ſeeing us, we imagined they had never ſeen any of the human race before: but if what Sir John Narborough and others have obſerved be true, thoſe Indians change their ſituation with the ſun, ſpending their ſummer here, and their winter farther to the north, for the benefit of a warmer climate.

Thoſe Indians were about ten feet high, ſtraight and well made, broad ſet, and of a prodigious ſtrength. They ride upon horſes about fifteen feet high: Both men and women ride aſtride. Their dog's noſes were picked like a ſwine's. They by ſigns invited us up the country, and we by ſigns invited them on board the ſhip, [illegible] their invitation.

A Patagonian is not fabricated as a man of London or Paris, of five feet high; he does not approach his miſtreſs with corrupted manners, a weakened conſtitution, and a body hurt by exceſs and debauchery, but with a virtuous behaviour, a good conſtitution, and noble ſentiments.

While a female Patagonian is with child, all diſagreeable objects are kept from her; ſhe is awakened by muſick; they ſtudy to divert her with amuſements moſt ſuitable to her taſte; her mind is brightened with joy, without allowing her to grow ſlothful for want of action, ſhe has exerciſe, ſuch as walking, or ſuch huſbandry work, as is moſt agreeable to her. The Patagonians do not doubt the mother's influence over both the phyſical and moral conſtitution of the child, as a ſound ſtrong tree produces large fruit. When a young Patagonian is born, it is ſuckled by its mother: it is the opinion of that country, that no other perſon can perform that ſacred office of nature properly, which is equally for the good of both mother and child. The people of that nation do not chuſe to have their children weak, lame, crooked-legg'd, or rickety; if any family among them, like a ſickly nurſery, ſhould be unſhape-

ly, and not grow, it would be forced to look for ſhelter in the deſart, where it might likely form a poor race of weak ſavages of five feet.

They are very careful not to ſtop the circulation of the blood, and humours, or the motion of the limbs of their children, they don't ſwaddle them: they learned this leſſon from the brutes; the healthy baby is left free like a puppy, ſcrabbles about a room covered with matts, where nothing can hurt it; it has no other cradle, and ſoon ſprings forward to meet the nipple from which it is nouriſhed, and faſtens itſelf to it, by hanging upon its mother with its knees and feet about her waſte: the mother does not leave her employment while the child ſucks, nor gives it any aſſiſtance with her hands; in the ſame manner it ſcrabbles after any thing that is thrown on the matt to it: as ſoon as it gets upon its feet, it is led twenty times a day to a meadow, where it has pure air, and may run and tumble about without harm; they don't uſe leading-ſtrings, nor put on them pads or puddings to prevent them from being hurt by a fall; as they are human creatures, the parent chuſes they ſhould learn to ſuffer, and from experience prevent accidents for the future:

their heads are never covered, and that expoſure hardens the ſkull, and prevents humours and defluxions, and guards it againſt bruiſes; they are alſo accuſtomed to go bare footed, as they have not always time to put on their ſhoes and ſtockings, as in caſes of fire, for fear they ſhould be burnt in their huts, and they can ſtand firmer on a ſteep place on their own ſkin, than on the tann'd and ſlippery hides of beaſts; the reſt of their bodies are thinly and looſely covered; they wear no garters; they are accuſtomed to bear the heat of the ſun by degrees, alſo exceſſive cold, and wetting rains: from the day they are born they bathe them in cold water every day, even when it is covered with ice; though the Patagonians don't underſtand phyſic, they know that the motion of the blood is quicker in infancy, and is ſufficient to keep them warm, and that the cold affects them no further than the ſkin.

As they are prepared to bear the ſeverity of the weather, they alſo are accuſtomed to every thing that appears frightful in the air; they are uſed to hear and ſee the troubled ſky, the loud winds; they are led into the middle of a garden, and their parents dance round them, and admire the lightnings, as we do the

noiſe of a gun; they count the claps of thunder as we do the report of cannon at publick rejoicings, and ſeem diſappointed when it ceaſes, that they hear no more, and go into their houſes only becauſe the ſhew is over. They will tell a young Patagonian, that lightnings will kill, as really happens once or twice a year, that a man is cruſhed to death by the fall of a tree, a houſe, or a rock: but this is not a time for talking, but doing; they don't always keep him lying or ſitting, when they chuſe he ſhould move they ſet him upon his legs.

As he grows in ſtrength and ſize daily, the father or his tutor ſtudies every thing that may add to his ſtrength, activity, and addreſs; any thing he would have for breakfaſt is put in a baſket, and hung upon a tree; if he gets it he muſt climb the tree, or knock it down with a ſtone or an arrow; any vegetable he is particularly fond of he muſt dig out of the ground, or not get it; if he would have a bird to play with, he muſt hunt it down; if he chuſes a companion in his ſports, he is ſeparated from him by a ditch, which he muſt leap over to come at him; at another time he muſt climb over a wall to get to his mother: if his father is going to the chaſe, and he has an inclination

to follow him, if he is allowed to go, the father takes him to the foot of a mountain, gets on before him over rocks, and through briers, leaps from point to point, comes back, and finds him following: Come on, my boy, and do like your father. A very Chiron he, educating an Achilles. In the ſame way he teaches them to carry burthens, to know the uſe of the lever, to lift weights, to cleave bodies, and to do any thing with his left hand as with his right.

The Patagonian ſyſtem of education is quite gymnaſtic, always fortifying the fibres by conſtancy and dexterous exerciſe, ſtrengthning the muſcles, adjuſting the organs to the objects of their reſpective action, giving them equally pliability and reſiſtance, and accuſtoms the body to bear and do every thing.

As to the moral education of the Patagonians, they are all intended to promote the ſocial virtues. In this vaſt univerſity the profeſſors are not ſatisfied with deſiring the pupils to be juſt, humane, generous, grateful, patient, laborious, temperate, obedient to the laws, the magiſtrates, and their prince. They are put to the practice of ſuch virtues daily. If a pupil borrows any thing, he is obliged to return it on the day promiſed; if another wants any

thing, the perſon who has it to ſpare is obliged to give it to him; if one has received a favour, and is not grateful for it, or does not diſcover it, he is immediately obſerved; if any of them falls ſick, and bears it with patience and meekneſs, every body is ready to ſerve him as much as they can; but if he is impatient and ill-natured, he has only bare neceſſaries. No one is allowed to do himſelf juſtice, but if the ſtrong takes upon him to inſult the weak, he is ſeverely puniſhed: even the youth appoint judges among themſelves to determine all cauſes of diſpute or injuſtice; a prince is alſo appointed emblem of him who commands the nation, the ſchool of love, and obedience: they read the book of the laws, moſtly which is applied in miniature, to the inſtitution of youth. There is a large field in the neighbourhood of the college, which the pupils cultivate at ſtated hours, to accuſtom them to labour, and inſtruct them in the nature of the earth and its productions; in their hours of leiſure and amuſement they ſing heroick ſongs in praiſe of the Patagonians, who have been illuſtrious examples to their country. Theſe are the only ideas that are inculcated in the youth.

The Patagonian children have no imagina-

ry apprehenſions about ghoſts, witches, ſignificant dreams, fatal days, or unlucky numbers, they are only acquainted with real dangers, that they may learn to avoid them; they are told, learn to manage that horſe, he may run away with you; it is poſſible you may be purſued by a wild beaſt, learn to defend yourſelf, to run faſter than it, to climb up a tree, or attack and kill it, learn to ſwim, leaſt you ſhould have occaſion to ſave yourſelf or your friend in a time of danger. The females are inſtructed in the ſame manner with regard to the dangers both ſexes are liable to, in order to leſſen them as much as poſſible.

The Patagonian metropolis is much more extenſive than the greateſt city in Europe, but not near ſo populous.

A fine river divides it, with bridges of a great length, and prodigious elevation thrown over it. Through want of taſte the Ediles had built houſes on thoſe bridges, but they are now taken down by their poſterity. There is nothing magnificent, but every thing for convenience; the ſtreets are broad, regular, and neat, the markets large, and many of them; conduits are diſpoſed properly, and every part of the town well ſupplied with water: every

body is furniſhed with the conveniencies of health and cleanlineſs by the publick baths and immenſe edifices, which greatly decorate the city.

Knowing that large cities crowded are very pernicious to health, the country is brought into the city: the houſes are but one ſtory high, built ſeparate, with a garden and park to each houſe. They build their houſes with large beams of wood, notwithſtanding they have plenty of ſtone-quarries, but make uſe of ſtone only in building publick edifices; they object againſt ſtone and mortar, as theſe materials are apt to ſweat out a moiſture, which occaſions a conſtant breathing of vapours, which affect the nerves and ſtomach thro' time.

Every thing is removed that may corrupt the air. Some ignorant, but charitable Patagonian had built hoſpitals in different parts of the city, but finding the people more ſickly in thoſe quarters of the town, the hoſpitals were removed without the walls, by which means the ſick alſo found good effects, and recovered more ſpeedily: at the ſame time a regulation was made, that every patient ſhould have a bed to themſelves.

A great part of the nation was carried off

by a foreign diſeaſe, which was brought home by ſome Patagonian travellers: many means were uſed to deſtroy its violence, but to no purpoſe, till they thought of a method to remove its fatality by communicating the diſtemper to the ſubjects after a proper preparation; the practice was brought in vogue after ſeven or eight ſucceſsful experiments, and a new hoſpital built for thoſe who were willing to ſecure themſelves and their children from danger.

The Patagonians are only acquainted with natural medicine: they look upon their blood as the fountain of life, and ſay it ought not to be exhauſted, but purified. Every perſon is his own family's phyſician, with the aſſiſtance of diet, and a few ſimples, and calls in his neighbours for their aſſiſtance, if he finds himſelf at a loſs. The Patagonians might very eaſily comfort themſelves for their ignorance in medicine, if they were not ſenſible that ſome proficiency has been made in it within theſe two thouſand years; they proceed by obſervation, not by ſyſtem: the part of phyſick moſt eſteemed by them is the hygiene, which prevents maladies, by means of temperance, exerciſe, and alacrity.

As to the general term of the duration of life among the Patagonians, it is to be preſumed, that as great bodies keep growing till thirty, their very old age is about two hundred and ten, when their ſtrength fails, and their ſenſes decaying, they ſeldom regret the loſs of life. Their place of burial was formerly within the walls of the city, but, as it was feared the corruption of the dead bodies might infect the living, that was prevented for the future.

About a century ago, the Patagonians were much affrighted by ſome people, who were ſuppoſed to be dead, and had come to life again; they made enquiry of each other what were the certain ſigns of death; it was determined, that putrification was an undoubted ſign: ſo inſtead of burying the dead bodies within twenty-four hours, they deferred the interment till there was a ſign of putrefaction. This error was of long ſtanding, but time does not conſecrate error in that coloſſal nation, which has more coarſe good ſenſe than refined wit.

They live entirely upon fiſh and vegetables at a certain time of the year, to give the animals time to regenerate and repair their ſpecies; but the hoſpitals are allowed to ſell ani-

mal food, in favour of weak conſtitutions under certain regulations as to price and quality.

Are you curious to know how a Patagonian lives in a capital city thus built and regulated? I will tell you; a Patagonian, even of the firſt rank, riſes and goes to bed with the ſun; in good weather he enjoys the pleaſure of the freſh air, and admires the beauties of the morning, the fields, and woods, beautified by Aurora, the trees covered with flowers or fruits, the moſt pleaſing verdure, the playful flocks, the purling brooks, the feather'd ſongſters, that rejoice at the return of day, all nature, which awakes in ſmiles, diffuſes a pleaſing calmneſs over his ſoul, and imparts the balm of life to his heart.

Every day he employs himſelf in ſome kind of labour, often in husbandry, and always in the open air: he knows that free air, particularly when it is ſcented with all the perfumes of nature, is more healthful than being in a chamber. He always goes abroad on foot, that he may have the advantage of a motion ſo neceſſary for the good of his health; neither rain, froſt, ſnow, nor fogs prevents his exerciſe in winter; as he is innured to the variations and impreſſions of the climate from his

birth, he is in a manner ſecured by his own ſkin.

He has no fixed hours for his meals; as he knows by experience, that gratification is dependent on deſire, he eats only when he is hungry, and lives more on vegetables than animal food, as he has a natural diſlike to the killing of animals, and remarks, that carnivorous beaſts and birds are uſually very lean.

The Patagonian approaches neareſt to the man of nature of all men that live in a ſtate of ſociety; ignorant of the arts of luxury, he finds water, and ſatisfies his thirſt; wine is only ſold by apothecaries as a medicine, as well as other fermented liquors; he finds milk refreſhing, and the moſt ſimple foods nouriſhing, and at the ſame time pleaſing to his taſte; he thinks the ſkins of animals a ſufficient covering, and finds his horſe relieves him when he is tired with walking; he thinks himſelf very fine when he is dreſſed with a metal collar, and a few feathers; theſe are almoſt all the Patagonians deſires. He is paſſionately fond of a domeſtic life, and every thing is pleaſing and intereſting to him in the midſt of his family, his wife, his children, their education, even their noiſe, his ſervants, agreeable repaſts with his family ſome-

times in a grove, ſheltered from the heat of the ſun, and at other times in a valley, by the ſide of a murmuring brook, at others, on the top of a rock, from whence he may obſerve an extenſive horizon. He is unacquainted with cold ceremonious viſits, and makes none but thoſe of friendſhip, humanity, or buſineſs. He is happieſt in his own houſe, for there he governs, loves, and is beloved. He is not ſhut up in his houſe, as we are in ours, a garden, a park, and a live ſtock are all neceſſary to his happineſs. He is only ſuſceptible of the milder paſſions, has no ambition, but that of an happineſs eaſily obtained, by treading the ſteps of nature. If he is called upon to attend publick affairs, and leave this ſtate of tranquillity, he makes that ſacrifice for the cauſe and good of his country, for the offices of ſtate are only burthenſome: he returns as ſoon as poſſible to his own former private ſtation, his family being to him a moſt agreeable and laſting amuſement.

The Patagonians have alſo their publick diverſions, they have their circus and their amphitheatres, where their youth diſpute the prize of leaping, wreſtling, running, the management of the bow, the ſling, at carrying

weights, and fighting wild beaſts. The young females alſo diſplay their charms there in the moſt ingenious and forcible manner; they are finely ſhaped, without having been ſqueezed in a box of whalebone, or cramped with bars of iron. Such a publick day is the moſt agreeable of their whole lives; on this occaſion they diſtribute the prizes, and make choice of their husbands, who muſt be twenty-eight years of age or leaſt: the inequality of condition between families is no objection to any match, the only lawful obſtacle is difference of age; they ſay nature hath for ever ſeparated ſummer from winter. As to fortune, each individual finds a competency in labour and induſtry.

Their opera is without action, and conſiſts intirely in recital and deſcription. They ſing of the beauty of the ſun, the ſucceſſion of the ſeaſons, the fruitfulneſs of the earth, conjugal affection, the annual increaſe of population, friendſhip, brotherly love, patriotiſm, the inventors of the plough, the mill, the art of building, language, writing, navigation, *&c.*

In their tragedies the perſons of the drama conſiſt of ancient giants, who wanted to tyranize over others, becauſe they were ſtronger and taller. The cataſtrophe being always con-

ſiſtent with poetical juſtice, and ending with the puniſhment of the guilty.

By their comedies it would ſeem, that the Patagonians don't like to be diverted at the expence of each other, but they keep ſome little men as we do dwarfs in Europe, and takes pleaſure in introducing theſe on the ſtage by way of contraſt; for example, they repreſent a Patagonian beauty as ſetting a man of five feet upon her knee, treating him with great kindneſs, and deſiring him to reach her ſome fruit from the top of an high tree. The little creature, who has neither the nimbleneſs nor ſtrength of the country, looks up at it, but deſpairs; ſhe gives him an ax to break down the tree, but he is not able to lift it. A wild beaſt approaches them; Ah my dear lover! cries the fair Patagonian, protect me: He ſeizes a bow, but alas! finds himſelf ſo weak, he cannot bend it, which obliges his miſtreſs to fly with her brave defender under her arm. In another ſcene there is a prize depending upon a leap over a little ditch of water, only thirty feet broad; our little man jumps, and falls in the middle. He is offered revenge in a fight with a petty Patagonian, not ſeven feet and a half high, who knocks him down the firſt blow;

his antagoniſt is enraged, and the ſpectators diverted at his impotent reſentment.

The Patagonians generally deſpiſe men of our ſize, on account of their own majeſtick ſtature, but behave kindly to them, even while they divert themſelves with them. Theſe people hope to have comedies ſoon in a better taſte, for the Beaux-eſprits, that have ſucceeded already in the tragedy and opera, are improving the comic theatre at preſent, but as they are whimſical and quarrelſome, it is feared it will delay the work, but their quarrels furniſh the publick with very high entertainments.

The Patagonian theatre is very ſingular, for without having read either Vitruvius or Palladio, or ſeen any models from them, their houſes are built in the eliptical form, ſo well proportioned to the eye and ear, that the beholders may ſee and hear from the moſt diſtant parts of the theatre. There are ſeats in the pit as well as the boxes for the company; the Patagonians ſay they ſhould not make a toil of a pleaſure. Their theatres in general are larger than ours; that of the capital is of an extraordinary ſize, and ſo it ſhould be, to hold thirty thouſand giants: their inhabitants are about

that number, including the common people, who partake of all publick diverſions. Their magiſtrates ſay, the more people labour, they have the more need for relaxation, and it cannot be a publick diverſion which the populace do not ſhare in. There is not the leaſt diſturbance either at coming in, or going out of the theatre, notwithſtanding the great multitude, becauſe the doors are large, and it is ſituated in the middle of an extenſive ſquare, the avenues ſpacious and wide in proportion. The building is ruſtic, but from its height and grandeur, has a majeſtic appearance.

There are no beggars at the church doors, nor in the ſtreets or highways of Patagonia; all the people are employed in agriculture, or other uſeful employments. If a perſon refuſes to work, he is compelled to enter upon the ſettlements for that purpoſe. Thoſe who are paſt labour are maintained, to prevent the mortification of being forced to beg. It is labour in general which conſtitutes the wealth of particular families, as it does that of the ſtate. Certain of ſubſiſting by the work of their hands, they are not apprehenſive of becoming too numerous, whilſt labour is univerſally reſpected: the more they increaſe, the more land is culti-

vated, ſo that the birth of a Patagonian is always a ſubject of joy.

Polygamy is forbid, but in caſe of barrenneſs, of diſeaſes, or diſagreement in temper, the law allows a divorce, but this very ſeldom happens, when it does, the ſtate provides for the children.

All taxes are paid in the time of harveſt, and where it was produced, which makes every one pay regularly: this portion of the ſtate is eſtimated by its real produce, not by the quality or extent of the ſoil, and is therefore juſt what it ſhould be, and the prince takes care of it. Such is the whole ſyſtem of impoſts, and nobody has reaſon for complaint.

The Patagonians are ignorant of every thing but what is neceſſary, and that they find where ever they want it. They have no foreign trade, nor have they any notion of the uſefulneſs of commerce, notwithſtanding that they have cut a number of artificial rivers a-croſs their country, which has the appearance of a trading nation, but they are only canals, which ſerve to water the country, and afford an eaſy conveyance from one city to another, and a communication with the capital. The ſides of

theſe canals are planted with trees, which adds greatly to the beauty of the country.

The Patagonians are unacquainted with civil ſtrife; they are not courteous enough to cut each others throats, and being ſenſible that foreign wars had brought a train of evils on their country, it was determined they ſhould enter into no wars for the future, but ſuch as were in their own defence.

Every Patagonian being bred up to arms and hard labour, he is of courſe a ſoldier, and able to defend the land he cultivates: they therefore keep no ſtanding army in time of peace, as they are fearful that ſoldiers well armed, and well paid, may be converted into ſlaves, ready to obey the call of ambition, and cruſh their countrymen.

Among the Patagonians, all perſons who have behaved well to their country, by obtaining a victory, cultivating a deſart, draining a moraſs, improving the uſeful arts, or diſcover remedies againſt diſeaſes, are maintained by the ſtate, look'd upon as people of conſequence, and have places of pre-eminence appointed them in all publick meetings. This honour is only perſonal, and their children enjoy no benefit from it, but are obliged to labour, and ſtrive to

raiſe themſelves by their own induſtry, that they may become as noble as their anceſtors.

If any of the nobility among them, by his ſuperior virtues, or fine talents, engages the particular eſteem of his nation, he is preſented with ſome valuable poſſeſſions, and a collar of topaz. As the noblemen muſt do the honours of the capital, by preparing entertainments, they are generally good oeconomiſts, to enable them to be juſt, magnificent, and generous.

They don't pay their court to their prince in perſon, unleſs to give him an opportunity of doing ſome good; ſo that he is certain his ſubjects are happy, when he is alone: he therefore enjoys the pleaſures of private life as much as individuals do.

By the laws he is obliged to ſpend three months every year in making a tour thro' Patagonia, to ſee whether any part of the government be deficient; and his ſucceſſor accompanies him in this tour, which inſtructs him in the nature of the country, the inhabitants, and their employments.

Since the Patagonians have been capable of thinking ſeriouſly, they have always paid reſpect to the laws, which are made at general meetings, and remain in force till they grow

out of uſe, and are no longer ſuited to the times.

The Patagonians were neither unjuſt nor cruel originally, but had a pride in their humanity and juſtice. They had however adapted barbarous laws, without knowing them to be ſo; the people who demanded juſtice, were ruined by the forms of juſtice: they puniſhed before conviction, tortured, broke on the wheel, burnt, and impaled all, becauſe it was the cuſtom; till an old Patagonian, a profeſſor in the law, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the magiſtracy, publiſhed a new book, intitled, The good ſenſe of the laws, which was agreeably received. I ſhall give you a few of its articles.

There had been many degrees of juriſdiction before this reformation, that it was neceſſary to gain the ſame cauſe three or four times over, which occaſioned great uneaſineſs to the clients, and hindrance of buſineſs to carry on their ſuits. The reformer ſaid, the expedition of juſtice was as neceſſary as juſtice itſelf, and that the judge cannot be too near the matter to be decided: he was attended to, and heard. Every inhabited town and village had a tribunal of its own, from which there was no appeal; and, by this means, more diſputes were

determined by arbitration, than by the courts, and that was what was moſtly deſired by the judges.

The coſts were ſo great before this reformation, that thoſe who gained their cauſe, ſaid, they had better have given up their point in diſpute: it was of no conſequence to the client, whether he was ruined by juſtice or injuſtice, if he muſt be ruined at all events. The officers and attendants of the court ſhould be properly provided for, at the expence of the publick, becauſe they cannot improve their land. It was therefore determined, that juſtice ſhould be had at no expence, and conſequently pure and undefiled.

Before the reformation, local cuſtoms took place of the laws, and it frequently happened, that a perſon in doing the ſame thing, might be right in one place, and wrong in another. The reformer ſaid, reaſon was every where the ſame, the ſame troops ought to have the ſame diſcipline. Then the laws were made univerſal, as the ſame weights and meaſures were before, which prevented the unjuſt trader from impoſing upon the honeſt purchaſer; and if any party commenced an unjuſt ſuit, he was obliged to pay a certain penalty.

The laws concerning criminal affairs had been very cruel; the perſon accuſed of a crime was thrown into a dungeon, without the neceſſaries of life, infectious, unwholeſome, and dark. The reformer ſaid, you are not certain that he is guilty, he ſhould not be puniſhed till he is convicted, impriſonment ought not to be ſevere but ſecure: ſo now the priſoner is as much at eaſe, except freedom, as in his own houſe, having the choice of any two friends to be with him in the priſon.

Before the reformation they found an hundred trifling excuſes for delaying the tryal of priſoners; it was ſometimes a year or more before his fate was determined. Says the author of the new code, if he ſhould be innocent, a long impriſonment muſt be hurtful to juſtice, and the humanity of the Patagonians: it was therefore decreed, that the accuſed ſhould be tried within a month, a ſpace of time too long, ſays the law, for the ordinary courſe of things.

Every thing was done privately before the reformation, the examination, depoſition of the witneſſes, confrontation, and judgment, as if juſtice was aſhamed of the light. The new code

addreſſes the judges in theſe terms; If the accuſed is juſtifiable, you ſhould afford him every means of defence, and to reap the honour of your own integrity; but as all men are ſubject to prepoſſeſſion, you don't know but the publick may give you ſome light into the affair; a perſon who might witneſs falſly in private, may be, poſſibly, ſtruck with remorſe in the face of the whole nation: a man that is innocent, may appear guilty by his timidity, therefore needs a council to plead for him. When a Patagonian's life is at ſtake, if his crime is not quite clear, it ſhould at leaſt appear ſo clear, that all the judges agree in their ſentence. This prejudice was laid aſide, and according to the new method of proceeding, the judges hear cauſes, and paſs ſentence in publick.

Before the reformation, when proofs againſt the perſon accuſed were inſufficient, the judges made uſe of the torture, to ſee if they could force them to a confeſſion. The reformer ſays, how cruel and ſhocking to nature and humanity is ſuch proceeding, if the perſon is innocent, to be diſlocated, broil'd, and torn to pieces; the law cannot torture before judgment. It was with difficulty the courts were prevailed on to give up this point, leaſt it might give room for criminals to eſcape; but while

they were diſcuſſing this matter, it happened, that a hardy criminal, by denying the fact obſtinately, was ſaved, and a poor innocent creature of a weak conſtitution, who could no longer bear the tortures, made a confeſſion to be releaſed, and was executed. This truth was engraven on braſs, as was alſo the law that deſtroyed the torture.

Before the reformation, death was the puniſhment of all trifling crimes. A number of ſervants were put to death for pilfering trinkets from their maſters, which prevented maſters from proſecuting their ſervants, leaſt they ſhould be univerſally diſliked, and agreed to give them up to juſtice if they would puniſh them moderately, to prevent their robbing elſewhere.

Nobody ever propoſed ſaving common robbers, or houſe breakers from the gallows, yet there were not fewer robberies committed. Puniſhments were invented for the good of ſociety: a hundred robbers, under proper order, might break up a common drain, a moraſs, dig a canal, make highways, and ſo be ſerviceable to the ſtate, even in their puniſhments, and theſe laſting examples of juſtice might have more effect, than the ſight of an execution, which is immediately over.

Another abuſe very hurtful to publick ſafety was, that there was no difference made between the puniſhment for a robber and murderer, and a robber on the highway. The reformer, who always conſulted the firſt law of good ſenſe, obſerved on this occaſion, that there ſhould be degrees of puniſhment, as well as degrees in crimes, and that it was by degrees that mankind were led to have ſuch impreſſions made on their minds, as might deter them from crimes: it was therefore reſolved, that the mere robber ſhould be condemned to work on the publick highways.

They reſerved the puniſhment of death for murder, but it was difficult to determine the manner of inflicting it. The courts were inclined to the moſt ſevere puniſhments, imagining that the horror of them would deter men from crimes; and they were confirmed in that opinion by a Patagonian, who had talked with a Spaniard among the Chanos; he was informed by him, that the enlightened people on the continent of Europe were extremely ſevere on theſe occaſions. Heaven protect us from being ſo cruelly enlightened! replied the reformer; men are not to be worked upon by extremes, let us try to affect their minds by moderate puniſhments, as much as they now are

by theſe ſevere ones, which I am certain leave a ſtain of barbarity on the nation who uſes them: having ſhewed his good ſenſe on all other ſubjects, the publick depended on him in this alſo. From that time they have only drowned murderers, and don't find, ſince that time, that crimes have increaſed, and therefore are convinced, that tormenting puniſhments have no effect towards reforming. The people ſhut themſelves up in their houſes on the day of an execution, ſo great is their terror to ſee the death of a Patagonian.

They execute no ſentence of death till the ſovereign ſigns it with his own hand; the law ſeems to appeal to him thus: on this affair depends the life of a man, and as you are a man, judge if it is neceſſary to take him from ſociety.

A Patagonian financer propoſed to ſeize the properties of a condemned criminal, to enrich the exchequer: Barbarian, ſaid the prince, his wife and children are ſufficiently miſerable, ſhe, in having ſuch a huſband, and they, in having ſuch a father; wouldſt thou have the puniſhment to fall on the innocent?

The perſon who made the propoſal had part of his own property taken from him, to help the diſtreſſed family.

There are very few deſerters in this country, as the nation engages in no wars but what are merely defenſive. The ſoldier defends his own property, by defending the property of others, as he is attached to his own houſe, his wife, and his children. The puniſhment inflicted on deſerters was, to walk about the camp, in a woman's dreſs, three days, and diſcharged from the ſervice. This puniſhment was more terrible than death to moſt of the Patagonians.

Slanderers are not puniſhed, whether they can find no puniſhment for detraction, or that they take no notice of it, can't be determined. The perſon who accuſes another, does it in the face of the law, and if he is found guilty of falſe imputation, he has the ſame puniſhment inflicted on him, which he intended the innocent perſon ſhould have.

What the new code is moſtly admired for, is, its laws are ſenſible, clear, preciſe, ſimple, and not arbitrary. The former laws were ſcarce known to the publick, and were often wrong interpreted: a ſure proof that they were captious, and hard to be underſtood. Interpretation of the preſent laws is not allowed, and they are ſo plain, that they are taught the youth in the very words of the text.

This country lies in 45 degrees ſouth. It is ſometimes extended from Rio de la Plata to Cape Horn, and ſometimes included in Chili. Magellan, in his voyage in 1519 gives this deſcription of one of them, he ſays, "his bulk "and ſtature were ſuch, as would eaſily allow "him the character of a giant: the head of "one of our middle-ſized men reached but "to his waiſt, and he was proportionably big." So far was without doubt ſtrictly true; but he proceeds, "His body was formidably painted, "eſpecially his face, a ſtag's horn being drawn "upon each cheek, and great circles about his "eyes: his colour was otherwiſe moſtly yel-"low, only his hair was white. For his ap-"parel he had the ſkin of a beaſt clumſily ſew-"ed together; but a beaſt as ſtrange as he "that wore it, neither mule, horſe, nor ca-"mel; but ſomething of each, the ears of the "firſt, the tail of the ſecond, and the ſhape "and body of the laſt. It was an entire ſuit, "all of one piece from head to foot. The "arms he brought with him were a ſtout bow "and arrows; the ſtring of the former was a "gut or ſinew of that monſtrous beaſt, and the "latter, inſtead of iron heads were tipped with

" ſharp ſtones. The admiral made him eat
" and drink, and he ſeemed to enjoy himſelf
" very comfortably, till caſting his eyes on a
" great looking-glaſs, he was in ſuch a fright,
" that ſtarting back, he threw a couple of men
" that ſtood by him to the ground: however,
" he fared ſo well, that we had ſoon the com-
" pany of more, and the admiral, being deſir-
" ous of making ſome of thoſe gigantic peo-
" ple priſoners, his crew filled their hands
" with toys that pleaſed them, and in the mean
" time put iron ſhackles on their legs, which
" they thought were fine play things, and were
" pleaſed with the jingling ſound, till they
" found they were hampered and betrayed:
" but then they fell a bellowing like bulls,
" and in that extremity implored the help of
" Setebos. One alone tried the utmoſt force
" of nine men that were employed to maſter
" him, and though they had him down, and
" bound his hands tightly, yet he freed him-
" ſelf from his bonds, and got looſe in ſpite
" of all their endeavours to hold him. Their
" appetite is proportionable to their ſtrengh;
" for one of them eat up a whole baſket of
" ſhip biſcuit at a meal."

Theſe people are afterwards mentioned by Sir Thomas Cavendiſh, who ſeems to have ſeen them only at a diſtance, and to have judged of their ſtature by the print of their feet in the ſand; for having obſerved that they killed two of his people with their arrows, he ſays, they ſeemed of a gigantic race, the meaſure of one of their feet being eighteen inches in length. Hence he gave this country the name of Patagonia, by which he meant to ſignify, that the people were five cubits and a half high.

The public were afterwards informed by the writer of admiral Van Noort's voyage, made in 1598, that they learned from an Indian boy, whom they carried away with them from the ſtreights of Magellan, and taught him Dutch, that the country was inhabited by four tribes, three of which were of the ordinary ſize, but the fourth were ten or twelve foot high. This is indeed only the teſtimony of a boy; but in the account of a voyage made the ſame year by the Dutch captain Sebald de Weert, this boy's teſtimony was confirmed; for the captain, ſays he, found ſeven canoes in the ſtreights of Magellan, in which were ſavages of a reddiſh

colour and long hair, who appeared to be ten or eleven feet high.

Thoſe people were likewiſe mentioned by admiral Spilbergen, who ſailed through the ſtreights of Magellan in the year 1614, and obſerves, that they ſaw a man on the ſhore who firſt climbed one hill, and then another to look at the fleet, and at laſt came to the ſea-ſide for the ſame purpoſe, ſo that he was ſeen by all on board, who unanimouſly concluded, that he was taller than theſe people had been repreſented by the author of Magellan's voyage.

The laſt author who mentions theſe Patagonians is captain Shelvock, who, in his account of his voyage round the world in 1719, deſcribing the iſland of Chiloe, which is oppoſite the coaſt of Chili, in the forty-third degree of ſouth latitude, ſays, "the generality of the "people are of the ordinary ſtature; but that "according to Monſ. Frazier, in the inland "part of the continent, there is a race of an "extraordinary ſize, and that he was credibly "informed by ſeveral who had been eye-wit-"neſſes, that ſome were about nine or ten feet "high."

They all live in harmony with one another.

After we had continued here a conſiderable time in wooding, watering, and careening our ſhips, having been uſed by them in a very friendly manner, and being ſhewn all their curioſities, being greatly delighted with their manners, cuſtoms, diverſions, religion, policy, and government, the wiſe regulations of their army, and above all, with their humane and courteous behaviour to ſtrangers, with grateful hearts to them for their favours, after having taken leave, and exchanged compliments, we parted.

Thoſe friendly Indians were ſo overcome with ſorrow at our departure, that we heard their lamentations at a conſiderable diſtance.

We ſet ſail, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the ſame evening, arrived at Port Poſſeſſion. At three in the morning we continued our courſe to the entrance of the firſt narrow, which is about three miles over, and is the narroweſt part of the ſtreights. The land is ſurrounded by hills, without the appearance of any trees, though it is inhabited by Indians.

The diſtance from the ſound to the firſt narrow is about eight leagues. The land is of a moderate height on each ſide, rather higheſt

on the north ſhore. On the eaſt end of the ſecond narrow is Cape Gregory. From thence we ſteered to Elizabeth's Iſland, and from thence to Sweepſtakes Foreland. On the twenty-third we ſaw a number of Indians, who hallooo'd to us. Both the men and the women were of the middle ſize, well made, with ſmooth black hair, of an olive-coloured complexion; they paint themſelves with a red paint mixed with greaſe all over their bodies. They are very ſwift in running. Their cloathing conſiſts of ſkins of amphibious animals, though they wear on their heads the ſkin of a fowl, in the form of a cap, or feathered hat. The women have a ſmall covering about their middles, with a ſmall kind of necklace formed of mother of pearl and other ſhells: thoſe are of the better ſort, the common Indians going naked.

At eight we weighed anchor, and ſailed for St. George's Iſland. On the twenty-fourth we ſteered for Sandy Port. Along this ſhore is great quantities of firewood, and the firſt place in theſe ſtreights where we ſaw the leaſt appearance of trees. Next morning we ſteered for Sandy Bay, where we caught a great quantity of fine fiſh of an extraordinary ſize.

In this bay there is a rivulet of fine freſh

water, latitude 53 degrees, 15 minutes ſouth, and along this ſhore are many delightful proſpects, having abundance of fine paſture for cattle. This being their ſummer.

On the twenty-eighth we continued our courſe along the coaſt, where we ſaw abundance of woods, and fine rivulets of freſh water. Next day we ſteered for Port Famine, where there is great quantities of wood, ſeveral trees of which we cut down for our carpenter's uſe, being three feet and an half diameter.

Here lies the river Sedger, the ſouthermoſt part of the continent of America; and on the ſide of Terra del Fuego is Snow-Hill Point. During our ſtay here we were employed in wooding and watering in the river Sedger, the water here being moſt excellent; and the meanders of the river are beyond expreſſion beautiful, diverſified on the banks with groves and ſtately trees, which hang their ſpreading boughs over the river. The inchanting ſongſters which dwell amongſt the branches, with the enlivening ſmell of the fine flowers which grow along the banks, raviſh the ſenſes of every ſtranger that come to this ſecond paradiſe.

In the woods here are found trees of a great

ſize, reſembling our bay-tree, the bark of which, after being dryed, has a fine aromatick ſmell, and may be uſed in the room of the fineſt ſpices.

At Port Famine there is great plenty of fiſh, particularly mullets and ſmelts, both of a large ſize, which is the more ſurprizing, as it is ſaid to have taken its name from a party of Spaniards who were ſtarved to death here: The remains of their buildings are ſtill to be ſeen, with ſeveral Indian huts, built with ſmall branches of trees, and covered with leaves and mud.

There we kept our Chriſtmas, where we enjoyed all that that ſeaſon of mirth and jollity could deſire; our ſhips in good order, and our men in high ſpirits. On the fourth of January, 1765. we ſailed from Port Famine, and the next day we arrived at George's Iſland. The ſame day we paſſed the eaſt end of the firſt narrow, and the next day our ſhip took the ground; but, by good providence, in half an hour, ſhe ſwung by the force of the tide into deep water.

There being no good anchoring-p'aces here we left the coaſt.

On the eighth of January we ſprung our

main-maſt in a violent ſtorm of wind, which our carpenter ſoon repaired.

On the thirteenth of January we eſpied the land, which at firſt view appeared to be a conſiderable number of iſlands. Here we ſent our boats on ſhore, where they found a ſafe and convenient bay, ſheltered from the fury of the winds. To this port we gave the name of port Egmont, in honour of Lord Egmont.

This harbour is of ſuch extent as to receive the whole navy of England.

The adjacent country has every thing in nature to entice a colony of ſettlers, as there are many fine rivulets of water, but no trees, tho' the ground is remarkably fertile, as we ſaw by our own experience; for we ſowed ſeveral ſorts of ſallads and other ſeeds, which immediately came up; and make no doubt, if the hills were properly examined, many valuable ores might be found.

The ſhore was covered with different kinds of fowls, of beautiful colours, and very tame, though not of ſo fine flavour, as they taſted rank of fiſh: Here we found fine oyſters that made excellent ſauce to our fowls; and in the bay are a vaſt quantity of ſeals, who are ſo prolific as to bring eighteen at a litter.

They made moſt excellent oil, as much as to ſerve the ſhip's companies to burn in their lamps, and the ſkins made waiſtcoats for the men, and ſerved for other uſes.

On the north ſide of the harbour is a high hill, which affords a moſt delightful proſpect; and on the twenty-third of January, the commodore with the captains of the Dolphin and Tamer, and the principal officers, went on ſhore, where the union jack was erected on a high ſtick, and the commodore took poſſeſſion of the whole as his majeſty's iſles, and annexed them to the crown of Great Britain for ever.

As ſoon as the colours were ſpread a ſalute was given from the ſhip; after which the evening was concluded with drinking ſeveral loyal toaſts, and ſucceſs to the diſcovery of the iſland.

After having compleated our watering, and ſurveying the harbour, we ſailed on Sunday, the twenty-ſeventh, viewing the headlands till we came to the ſouth eaſt point. Thoſe iſlands lie in the latitude of 51 degrees 22 minutes ſouth, and in 60 degrees 10 minutes weſt longitude. They extend upwards of forty-two leagues from eaſt to weſt.

On the fifth of February, at one in the afternoon, we made the coaſt of Patagonia; we paſſed Bengwin iſland, the harbour of Port Deſire; and that afternoon, to our great ſatisfaction, diſcovered the Florida ſtoreſhip, which had on board proviſions of ſeveral kinds, ſent from England, and was diſpatched with as much ſecreſy as the Dolphin, the ſailors imagining ſhe was going to Florida; nor did the maſter know till he arrived at the ſouthward of the line.

The meeting with this ſhip was of the utmoſt ſervice, as at this time we were reduced to ſhort allowance; for had we not met with her, we muſt have ſailed to the Cape of Good Hope, to purchaſe proviſions, and have loſt our voyage, as it would have been too late to have attempted a paſſage to the South Seas, either of paſſing the ſtreights of Magellan, or of doubling Cape Horn.

On the eighth, having compleated the repairs, and there being no proper harbour here, we failed for Port Famine. The ſecond day after we left the harbour, we ſaw a ſail, which put us into great conſternation, ſuppoſing it to be a Spaniſh man of war of the line: upon this the commodore gave orders that all on board the Dolphin and Tamer ſhould prepare

to give her a warm reception, by firing all our guns, and then boarding her from both ſhips. Night coming on, we loſt ſight of her till next morning.

On the twentieth we were employed in geting up our guns, we having only four upon deck, which had been uſed as ſignal guns, and then came to an anchor, having the Tamer aſtern, with a ſpring on her cable; and that we might give her as warm a reception as poſſible, we removed all our guns to one ſide, pointing to the place where the veſſel muſt paſs.

Thus, when we were making preparations for an engagement, the ſtore ſhip run aground upon a bank, at which time the ſtrange ſhip came up to her; and upon ſeeing her in diſtreſs immediately caſt anchor, and hoiſted out her boats to give her aſſiſtance; but before they got to her, our own boats had come to her aſſiſtance, and the commanding officer had got orders not to let any of them come on board, but to thank them in the moſt polite manner for their intended aſſiſtance. We afterwards found this to be a large French trading veſſel without any guns, and had come to theſe parts for wood and water. The ſtore-ſhip, however, ſoon got into deep water, and joined

us, and on the nineteenth we got into Port Famine.

We were employed during our ſtay in this port in receiving proviſions from the ſtoreſhip. On the twenty-fifth, the commodore ſent home the draughts of all the places he had cauſed to be taken, by the ſtoreſhip, with orders, that if they were in any danger of being boarded and examined by any foreign ſhips or veſſels, their firſt care ſhould be to throw the plans and packets into the ſea. When ſhe was ſent off, all that were ſick on board the Dolphin and Tamer obtained leave to return in her to England: at the ſame time the commodore gave every perſon, that did not chuſe to proceed on the voyage, leave to return to England, though there was only one accepted of this offer.

On the twenty-ſixth, we left Port Famine, and diſcovered the French ſhip lying at anchor in a ſmall bay, with her yards and top-maſts ſtruck. We ſailed at four the next morning, and at eleven we worked between Cape Forward and Cape Holland. The ſtreights here are four leagues broad, the land on each ſide riſing high, and the mountains covered with ſnow. We came now a-breaſt of Cape Forward, which is the ſouthermoſt part of the con-

tinent of America, and in 54 degrees 7 minutes ſouth latitude: here we met with exceſſive ſtrong gales of wind, and were very near being drove a-ſhore; but by good providence we were kept off the rocks, and next day ſailed from the north ſhore. In paſſing along the coaſt, we ſaw a great number of Indians, in detached parties; ſeveral of whom came towards the ſhip in their canoes, when we beckoned them on board. On their entering the ſhip, they ſurveyed it with amazement, as if they had never ſeen any thing of the kind before. Theſe Indians are of a middling ſtature, and of a very brown complexion, with long black hair: their bodies were covered with the ſkin of ſome animal. They had bows and arrows made of curious hard wood. They are very poor, and live chiefly upon fiſh, particularly upon limpits and muſſels, which are larger than thoſe in England. Their boats are very narrow, and they are very dexterous in ſtriking the fiſh with harpoons; in other things they ſeem to be ſtupid, and of no capacity. The ſeals abound much in this country. There is few of the feathered tribe here, owing to the exceſſive cold.

After having been ten or twelve days dri-

ven back by the currents and winds, we beat round Cape Quad. The ſtreights here are very narrow, and the ſnow ſeldom melts off the mountains. We here ſaw a great number of iſlands, and many Indians, moſtly uncivilized, many of whom live upon raw fiſh.

In the afternoon, we came to an anchor between Cape Quad and Cape Monday. In thoſe parts are a ſort of red berries, reſembling a hazel-nut, upon which thoſe Indians feed; ſeveral of which were uſed by the ſhip's company, and were of excellent ſervice, being wholeſome and refreſhing.

On the ninth of March, we ſet ſail. When we came a-breaſt of Cape Monday bay, the wind drove us back again. In the afternoon we came to a proper anchoring place, ſurrounded with high mountains. On the eleventh of March, we had ſad ſtormy weather, with much rain. Here the commodore, with great generoſity, diſtributed as much cloth to the ſailors, as would make them long waiſtcoats, which highly endeared him to both ſhips crews.

On the twelfth, the Tamer's boat was ſent to look for proper anchoring places. One evening they happened to be benighted, and lodged all night in a tent of their own making.

Next day they perceived ſeveral Indians cutting up a dead whale, either for food, or to make oil of for their lamps. The boat arrived ſoon after with the agreeable news of their having found ſeveral ſafe anchoring places: upon this, the commodore ordered them a double quantity of brandy.

On the fifteenth, we moored in Waſh Pot bay, where we met with very ſevere weather, and foul winds; by which, inſtead of getting forwards, we were frequently driven backwards.

On the twenty-firſt, we unmoored, the winds variable. The Tamer, who before this time had always kept us company, had got into a good harbour, a few leagues forward. Our men, by being haraſſed ſo much with bad weather, and unfavourable winds, began to be attacked with the ſcurvy: however, by the great humanity of the commodore, who uſed all the means in his power, by diſtributing proper foods and vegetables when to be had, it was prevented from raging ſo much as it would otherwiſe have done; and if all commanders had the ſame degree of compaſſion, the one half of the men's lives, which are loſt in thoſe long voyages, might be preſerved.

On the twenty-ſecond, we ſet ſail, and ſteer-

ed our courſe between Cape Monday and Cape Upright, which are about five leagues diſtant from each other. Here we obſerved our jib-boom was ſprung; we therefore came to an anchor, till our boom was repaired.

On the twenty-fourth, the weather continued bad, much rain and cold, with ſtrong gales of wind. The ſecond lieutenant was ſent in ſearch of a harbour, but returned without ſucceſs. Next day the boat was ſent out again, and returned with the olive branch, having found a good harbour; upon which, we weighed, and got to the windward of Cape Monday.

The ſtreights here are ſeveral leagues over, and on each ſide, the moſt tremendous mountains. A violent gale ariſing about eleven at night, we ſpied the land, which ſhocked us prodigiouſly: the ſky being dark and lowring, we expected nothing but being daſhed in pieces amongſt thoſe frightful rocks: but providence interpoſed in our behalf, and by hoiſting our head-ſails, our ſhip in a moment veered round, and we were ſaved from the impending danger. At this time we made a ſignal for the Tamer to come up, and ſail before us, to give us proper ſignals. In the late ſtorm we had ſplit our mizen top-ſail, and received other

damage, which we repaired. The day now began to dawn upon us, which gave us freſh life and vigour, and we ſoon after came to an anchor in Cape Monday bay. Our commodore, after having returned God thanks for our miraculous preſervation, called thoſe high lands Cape Providence.

On the twenty-eighth of March, we examined our cables, which had been much cut by the rocks, and binded new ones in their place. There the Tamer parted from her anchor, and drove from her bank, but received no damage.

From the thirteenth of March till the ſixth of April, we had nothing but continual ſqualls of wind, when we got moderate good weather. The country and hills here have a very dreary aſpect, nothing but barren hills, without trees or verdure. We ſaw a number of Indians, to whom the commodore made ſeveral preſents, which pleaſed them much. Next morning we got under ſail, with a favourable gale, which continued only for a ſhort time, when we were obliged to come to an anchor again. Our boat returning with the agreeable news, that they had found ſeveral convenient places for anchorage on the ſouth ſhore.

Next morning we ſet ſail, and came to an anchor in a good bay between Cape Upright and Cape Pillar. Here we found excellent fiſh, nearly reſembling our trout.

That evening, the wind coming about to ſouth-eaſt, we were greatly pleaſed, and proceeding on our courſe, we ſaw the Tamer in Tueſday bay. But the wind ſuddenly chopping about, with heavy ſqualls from the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt with rain, we were obliged to come to an anchor in Tueſday bay, which we accompliſhed with a good deal of difficulty, as the night came on before we got well in. This bay is the beſt we ſaw in the ſtreights, and is capable of containing a number of large ſhips, where they may ride with great ſafety. Here we had plenty of wood and water, which we took in with very little trouble: here is alſo plenty of fine fiſh.

Next morning we ſet ſail from this fine bay, and paſſed Cape Pillar; and as now, we had no occaſion for ſounding, being in deep water, we put our pinnace, yawl, and ſix oar'd cutter under the booms. In the evening we reached the extremity of the ſtreights. The diſtance from Cape Victory, on the north, to Cape Deſiando, on the ſouth, is twelve leagues. The whole

length of the ſtreights of Magellan, where we had been detained by contrary winds, from the twenty-firſt of December, to the ninth of April, in running, is no more than about one hundred and ſixteen leagues.

When we entered the South Sea, we frequently had great ſwelling ſeas. Nothing material happened till the twenty-ſixth of April, when we ſaw the iſland of Maſa Fuero.

The greateſt diſadvantage of this iſland is, the wanting a commodious harbour. Our men, on account of the great ſurf, were obliged to ſwim to and from the boats in cork jackets. About this time they had a freſh attack of the ſcurvy.

After we had wooded and watered, we left the iſland, after ſome alteration in the change of the officers, Captain Mouat being removed from the Tamer to the Dolphin, and the firſt officer of the Dolphin took command of the Tamer. On the firſt of May, we weighed, and had now a ſeries of fine weather, though the ſcurvy ſtill raged among the men.

After a paſſage of thirty-ſix days, the Tamer on the ſeventh of June, at one in the morning, made a ſignal of ſeeing land, when we brought to till day light, being greatly rejoiced at the

proſpect we had of getting freſh proviſions, and a cure for our ſick. Soon after day break we had the pleaſure of ſeeing two iſlands, covered with beautiful trees; and on ſailing to the leeward, were regaled with the odoriferous ſmell of the fineſt fruits, with cocoa trees in great abundance: we alſo ſaw numbers of Indians walking along the beach. The author is not at liberty to give the latitude and longitude, till the government gives leave, and it is made known by public authority: it extends four leagues in length. In the body of the iſland are many pools of fine water. To our great diſappointment, after our boats had been ſent to examine the coaſt, they found the native Indians with weapons, which prevented the boats from landing, being determined to defend their property to the laſt.

Thoſe Indians were of a very black complexion, with well proportioned limbs, and ſeemed to be very alert, and full of ſpirit: all the cloathing they ſeemed to have, both men and women, was ſomething about their middle, which hung down a little before. The whole number we perceived was about fifty, including their children: and their huts were ſituated under the ſhadows of the moſt delightful groves.

Next morning we worked under the lee of the other iſland, which lay to the weſtward of the former, but could find no place fit for anchorage; and great numbers of Indians appeared on the ſhore, to oppoſe our landing; the women alſo took up ſtones for that purpoſe. They had a good many canoes on the ſhore, which they dragged up into the woods. It gave us a great deal of concern to find we could get no landing place, as we had thirty ſick on board, and the delightful fruits we ſaw on ſhore would have given them great relief, providing they could have been ſafe on ſhore.

Therefore, with ſorrowful hearts, we left thoſe pleaſant iſlands, which we called the Iſlands of Diſappointment. On the eleventh of June, the Tamer made a ſignal of ſeeing land; upon which we lay to all night, and in the morning ſtood into a bay: but there being no ſoundings, the commodore would not venture in. Upon the boats going again to ſound, they eſpied two canoes following them; upon which the commodore made a ſignal for the boats to give chaſe. At one in the afternoon, the canoes took to the ſhore, and the Indians with ſticks and ſtaves defended the beach, ſo that the men in the boats were obliged to fire in their own defence; by

which, ſeveral of them were either killed or wounded, and carried away by their companions into the woods.

After diſperſing the Indians, we went on ſhore to procure ſome refreſhment. We ſaw many of their huts, which are generally built very low, with a top like the roof of a houſe covered with matting; but they had carried off all their working tools, and whatever was valuable: ſo that we were diſappointed in finding any thing whereby we might have judged of the temper and genius of thoſe people. We carried off a great quantity of cocoa nuts, ſcurvy-graſs, and other vegetables, for the uſe of the ſick.

This iſland lies ſixty-ſeven leagues diſtant from the laſt iſland we touched at. It is covered on the ſhore with beautiful red and white coral, pearls, and an innumerable quantity of other fine ſhells: we gave it the name of Coral Iſland. We ſaw but one ſmall ſpring of water: we ſaw ſeveral turtle ſhells, by which we imagine there muſt be a lake in the middle of the iſland; and great quantities of fiſh were found hanging on the boughs of the trees to dry.

We imagined thoſe people had ſome notions of religion, as we ſaw a place, which we ima-

gined deſigned for a place of worſhip. A very beautiful grotto, in which was one of the largeſt cocoas, before which ſtood ſeveral large ſtones, and behind thoſe ſtones a box, with a human ſkeleton, of a very large ſize; and from one of the trees hung the figure of a dog, adorned with feathers.

Steering ſtill to the weſtward, we ſaw another iſland, which was ſituated in the ſame latitude. We ſent our boats to find an anchoring place: as ſoon as they approached the ſhore, a number of Indians came about the boats, to whom our men gave trinkets, with which they ſeemed greatly pleaſed, and, encouraged by their good behaviour, our men ventured on ſhore. This iſland is ſeven miles in length, and three in breadth: we called it King George's Iſland. There was not ſo many cocoas here, as in the other iſlands we had ſeen.

Proceeding along the ſhore, we ſaw another iſland, which we called the Prince of Wales's Iſland; it has a narrow neck of land, about five leagues in length. We ſaw here a number of Indians diſperſed along the ſhore.

On the twenty-firſt of June, at ſeven in the morning, we ſaw land a-head, which we found to be a ſingle iſland, about four leagues in

length, ſurrounded with ſhoals and breakers, which we termed the Iſland of Danger. We ſaw on it abundance of cocoas.

Proceeding forward in our voyage, on the twenty-third, we had exceſſive rains, which we made good uſe of, by filling our caſks with freſh water: this is performed by faſtening a piece of canvas in a horizantal poſition, hanging it by the corners, and placing a cannon ball, or any heavy thing in the center, by which means, the rain running into the middle, pours in a ſtream into the bung hole of the caſks placed under. This is the manner the Manilla ſhips receive their water, when ſailing in thoſe ſeas.

Next day we had fair weather, and at ten in the morning diſcovered another iſland, about four leagues from eaſt to weſt, and as much from length to breadth: we called this iſland the Duke of York. This iſland abounds with cocoa nuts, and, though low at the beach, it has riſing grounds, covered with fine lofty trees. There was not the leaſt track of the human race here, ſo that we ſuppoſed we were the firſt that ever touched upon the iſland.

On the twenty-eighth of June, we had freſh breezes, with heavy falls of rain. We ima-

gined we ſhould have met here with Solomon's iſland, as we were in the ſame latitude it was placed in our maps. We now altered our courſe to the north-weſt, with the Tamer in company, who had been alſo employed in catching rain water, we having been for four months at the allowance of a quart of water a day, for each man.

On the fourth of July, the Tamer made a ſignal of ſeeing land, and diſcovered an iſland. It is near four leagues from the north-weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, and appeared very fruitful, being covered with great numbers of trees: here you may anchor from ten fathoms water to thirty-ſeven, in a coral bottom, half a mile from the ſhore. On our boats landing, the Indians came and trafficked their fruits, &c. for our trinkets; and ſeemed greatly delighted with the courteous behaviour of our men. Their boats are very ſmall, reſembling the prows of the Ladrone iſlands.

Thoſe Indians are of an olive-colour, and have long black hair, and their teeth remarkably white. They are very active, and well proportioned, and they go intirely naked. We obſerved only one woman amongſt them; it is probable they enjoy all things in common a-

mongſt themſelves, and ſeem to be of a theviſh diſpoſition. They ſeem to be excellent ſwimmers and divers, as they frequently ſtay a long time under water.

The iſland of Tinian lies in the latitude of 15°. 8. north, and in 114°. 50. weſt longitude from Acapulco. It is about twelve miles in length, and half as much in breadth. The land riſes in gentle ſlopes from the beach to the middle of the iſland; but its aſcent is frequently interrupted by vallies of an eaſy deſcent, many of which wind irregularly through the country. Theſe vallies, and the gradual ſwellings of the ground, to which their different combinations give riſe, are beautifully diverſified, by the mutual approach of woods and lawns, which border upon each other, and in large tracts traverſe the iſland. The woods are compoſed of tall and ſpreading trees, moſt of which are worthy of being admired, either for their fruit or for their beauty. While the lawns are generally of a conſiderable breadth, and covered with a clean and uniform turf, compoſed of a very fine trefoil, intermixed with a variety of flowers. In many places the woods are open, and free from all buſhes and underwood. So that on the borders of the lawns, neither ſhrubs

nor weeds are to be ſeen, and the neatneſs of the adjacent turf is frequently extended to a conſiderable diſtance under the hollow ſhade formed by the trees. Hence aroſe a great variety of the moſt elegant and entertaining proſpects, according to the different blendings of theſe woods and lawns as they ſpread themſelves through the valleys, and along the ſlopes and declivities with which the place abounds. The animals that enliven the landſkips, in ſome meaſure partake of the romantic caſt of the iſland, and are a great addition to the beauty of the proſpects; for the cattle are all of them milk white, except their ears, which are generally black or brown, and it is not uncommon to ſee ſome hundreds of theſe feeding together in a large meadow; and though there are no inhabitants, yet the noiſe, and frequent appearance of domeſtic poultry, which in great numbers range the woods, greatly contribute to the chearfulneſs and beauty of the place, by perpetually exciting the idea of the neighbourhood of farms and villages.

The cattle at Tinian were computed to amount to at leaſt ten thouſand; and as they were not at all ſhy, the crew of the Dolphin found no difficulty in getting near them. Their fleſh

was extremely well taſted, and was thought to be more eaſily digeſted than any they had yet met with. The fowls too, which were extremely good, were alſo run down with little trouble; as they could ſcarce fly above an hundred yards at a flight, and were then ſo fatigued, that they could not readily riſe again, ſo that being aſſiſted by the openneſs of the woods, they were always able to take what number they pleaſed. And that no delicacies might be wanting, they were furniſhed with great plenty of wild fowl; for near the center of the iſland, there were two conſiderable pieces of freſh water, which abounded with duck, teal, and curlews; and the whiſtling plover was alſo found there in prodigious plenty. They here likewiſe found abundance of wild hogs, which were moſt excellent food, but being extremely fierce, the ſailors were obliged either to ſhut them, or to hunt them with ſome large dogs they found upon the iſland, and which belonged to a detachment ſent to provide proviſions for the garriſon of Guam; and as theſe dogs had been trained to the killing of wild hogs, they readily followed the ſailors, and hunted for them; but notwithſtanding their being of a large and bold breed, the hogs fought with ſuch fury,

that they at length deſtroyed the greateſt part of them.

This iſland was alſo of extreme advantage, on account of its fruits and vegetables, which were moſt happily adapted to the cure of the ſea-ſcurvy; for the woods produced ſweet and ſour oranges, limes, guavoes, vaſt quantities of cocoa-nuts, with the cabbages growing on the ſame tree, and a peculiar kind of fruit, to be found only in theſe iſlands, called by the Indians Rhyma, but by the Dolphin's people the bread fruit; for it was conſtantly eaten by them inſtead of bread, and ſo univerſally preferred to it, that none of the ſhips bread was expended during our ſtay on the iſland. It grows upon a pretty lofty tree, which near the top divides into large and ſpreading branches; the leaves, which are generally from a foot to eighteen inches in length, are of a remarkable deep green, and notched about the edges. The fruit which is found indifferently on all parts of the branches, is rather of an oval form than round, is covered with a rough rind, and is uſually ſeven or eight inches long, and each of them grows ſingly, and not in cluſters. It is fitteſt to be uſed when green; but full grown, and being roaſted in the embers, has ſome diſ-

tant reſemblance to the taſte of an artichoke's bottom, and is, like that, of a ſoft and ſpungy nature: but as it ripens it becomes ſofter, turns yellow, and has a luſcious taſte, and agreeable ſmell, not unlike a ripe peach; however, it is then eſteemed unwholſome, and is ſaid to produce fluxes. Mr. Dampier, to whom our author refers for a more particular deſcription, ſays, it is as large as a good ſized twopenny loaf, and that the inſide is ſoft, tender, white and crummy like bread, and if eaten in twenty-four hours after it is plucked, has a ſweet and pleaſant taſte; and that this excellent fruit is in ſeaſon eight months in the year. This iſland alſo affords many other vegetables, proper for the cure of that dreadful diſeaſe they had ſo long laboured under, as ſcurvy-graſs, ſorrel, mint, dandelion, creeping-purſlain, and water-melons, of all which, together with the freſh proviſions, they fed with great eagerneſs, being prompted to it by the ſtrong inclination which the ſea-ſcurvy never fails to excite, for thoſe powerful remedies.

It may ſeem ſurprizing, that this beautiful iſland, ſo elegantly furniſhed with the neceſſaries and luxuries of life, ſhould be entirely void of inhabitants. To remove this difficulty, it

muſt be obſerved, that in ſomething leſs than fifty years ago, it was a populous country, and is ſaid to have contained thirty thouſand ſouls, but a ſickneſs raging at Tinian, Rota, and Guam, all of which were full of inhabitants; the Spaniards to recruit the people at Guam, who were greatly diminiſhed by the mortality, forced all the inhabitants of Tinian to remove thither, where they languiſhed after their native iſland, till in a few years the greateſt part of them died of grief. Theſe poor Indians might reaſonably have expected, from their being placed at ſuch an immenſe diſtance from Spain, to have eſcaped the cruelty which had occaſioned the deſtruction of great part of the weſtern world, but the only advantage they received from this diſtance, was their periſhing an age or two later.

The iſland ſtill affords remains, which ſhow it to have been once extremely populous, for in all parts of it, there are many ruins of a very remarkable kind, which generally conſiſt of two rows of pyramidical pillars, at about twelve feet diſtance, each pillar in the row, ſtanding about ſix feet from the next. Theſe pillars are almoſt five feet ſquare at the baſe, they are about thirteen feet high, and on the top of

each is a ſemi-globe, with a flat ſurface upwards; both the pillars and ſemi-globe are ſolid, and compoſed of ſand and ſtone cemented together, and plaiſtered over. The priſoners informed the Engliſh, that theſe were the foundations of buildings, ſet apart only for thoſe Indians who had engaged in ſome religious vow; and indeed monaſtic inſtitutions are often to be met with in Pagan nations; but if theſe ruins were originally the baſis of the common dwelling houſes of the natives, even in this caſe, their numbers muſt be conſiderable, ſince in many parts of the iſland, they are extremely thick planted, and are a ſufficient proof of the multitude of its former inhabitants.

It muſt not be omitted, that all the above advantages enjoyed by this iſland, were much enhanced by the healthineſs of its climate, by the breezes that almoſt conſtantly prevailed, and the frequent ſhowers with which it was ſprinkled, which were uſually of a very ſhort and almoſt momentary duration. The ſalubrity of the air had a ſurprizing effect in ſtrengthening both the appetite and digeſtion. It was here very remarkable that even thoſe of the officers, who every where elſe had been very temperate eaters, and who, beſides a ſlight

breakfaſt, uſed to make only one moderate meal a day, ſeemed here transformed into gluttons; for inſtead of one reaſonable meal upon fleſh, they were now hardly ſatisfied with three, each of which was ſo prodigious, that at another place, it would have produced a fever, or a ſurfeit; and yet their digeſtion was ſo agreeable to the keenneſs of their appetites, that they were neither diſordered nor overloaded by this uncommon repletion.

The principal inconvenience attending thoſe who reſide in this iſland, ariſes from the great number of muſcatoes, and many other ſpecies of flies, together with a kind of tick, which though it principally fixes on the cattle, would frequently fall upon the limbs and bodies of the men, and if not removed in time, would bury its head under the ſkin, and raiſe a painful inflamation. The Dolphin's people alſo found there, ſcorpions and centipedes, which they ſuppoſed to be venemous, though they received no injury from them.

However, the moſt conſiderable exception to this place, is the inconvenience of the road, which, in ſome ſeaſons of the year, affords but little ſecurity for a ſhip to anchor. The only proper anchoring-place for ſhips of burden is

at the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland, where the Dolphin anchored in twenty and twenty-two fathom water, oppoſite to a ſandy bay, about a mile and a half diſtant from the ſhore; but the bottom of this road being full of ſharp-pointed coral rocks, it has a very unſafe anchorage from the middle of June, to the middle of October, which is the ſeaſon of the weſtern monſoons; and what adds to this danger, is the extraordinary rapidity of the tide of flood, which ſets to the ſouth-eaſt between this iſland, and Aguigan. But in the remaining eight months of the year, there is ſuch a conſtant ſeaſon of ſettled weather, that if the cables are well armed, there is ſcarcely any danger of their being ever rubbed.

Having taken in a large quantity of cocoas and limes, which were diſtributed to the ſhip's company, on the ſecond of October we ſailed from Tinian, and the reſt of the Ladrone iſlands; for now having finiſhed the buſineſs for which we were ſent, for the diſcovery of thoſe iſlands in the South Sea, all our thoughts ran now upon getting home. In our way home, it was propoſed to touch at Batavia.

On the twenty-ſecond of October we paſſed by the Buſhee iſlands, which appeared very

high and mountainous; and on the ſixteenth of November, entered the ſtreights of Banca, which are forty-five miles in length; the land on the ſtarboard ſide very high, and that on the larboard ſide very low.

On the twentieth of November, according to our reckoning, we moored in the road of Batavia, and obſerved that we had loſt a day ſince our leaving England, it being, on our arrival in that city, the twenty-eighth day of November.

Batavia is the capital of all the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, and center of their commerce in Aſia. It is ſituated on the N. E. part of the iſland of Java, S. E. of Sumatra, and S. W. of Borneo. Here is the reſidence of their governor general, and council of the Indies. It has a moſt excellent harbour belonging to it. The Dutch at Batavia can now fit out ſo many ſhips, that no European nation at that diſtance can cope with them; ſo powerful are they, and ſo numerous are the ſubjects and dominions dependent upon them. When they firſt came hither, which was in the year 1619, the place was only a village, in a flat country, with fenny grounds round about it: but they have ſince made it a beautiful ci-

ty, built of white ſtone, having cut canals faced with ſtone, on the borders of which are evergreens planted, running all along the principal ſtreets; ſo that the water of land-floods is carried off. About ſeventeen or eighteen ſmall iſlands in the Offing ſo break the violence of the winds and waves, that a thouſand ſail may ride there ſafe at a time, beſides ſmall craft, which go into the river, and lie cloſe in-ſhore faſtened to piles. Two large piers run out about half a mile into the ſea, between which a hundred ſlaves are conſtantly employed in taking up the mud and ſoil from the town, otherwiſe it would ſoon be choaked up. Croſs the river below the town is a boom, which is ſhut up every night, and well-guarded. Here all the veſſels pay toll. A ſea-gale riſes every morning about ten, to bring the veſſels into the bar, and a land one about ten at night, to carry them out. The one comes from the north and the other from the ſouth.

The city is nearly ſquare, being divided into two parts by a river, and is between five and ſix miles in circuit. The ſtreets are ſpacious, exactly croſſing each other alike; and over the canals are reckoned no leſs than ſixty-ſix ſtone bridges, beſides thoſe of timber, and draw-

bridges. The buildings in general are neat, moſt of the houſes having handſome gardens. The public ſtructures are magnificent, particularly the governor's houſe, with a lofty turret, which may be ſeen a good way at ſea. Here are ſeveral ſpacious market-places; and in the middle of the city is a large ſquare, which ſerves as a parade for the garriſon. On its W. ſide ſtands the great church, and on the S. the ſtadthouſe. The ſuburbs reach almoſt half a league into the country. Here the Chineſe have their temples and burying-ground: and here live Malayans, Javans, and other nations, which the Dutch have tranſported from Banda, Amboyna, &c. The reformed Portugueſe and Malayans have each a church in Batavia: but neither Papiſts nor Lutherans are tolerated. The city has four ſtately gates; namely, two on each ſide of the river, and is ſurrounded with a good rampart faced with ſtone, as is alſo the curtain between its two baſtions, and planted with cannon ſo contrived as to be equally ſerviceable againſt an invaſion or inſurrection, the guns being eaſily brought to point down the principal ſtreets. On the W. ſide of the city is a large quadrangular fort, commanding both the town and road. There are al-

ſo five very ſtrong forts erected two or three leagues from the town, in order to defend the avenues from the incurſions of the natives. The city may be ſo ſurrounded with water, that no approaches nor attacks can be formed againſt it in the ordinary way. In the iſlands Omus and Onroſt in the bay, and about two leagues from Batavia, are ſeveral good platforms of guns lying level with the water; they have alſo yards and docks for ſhips, with plenty of timber, and other naval ſtores. The city is ſaid to be the beſt ſupplied with fleſh-meat of any factory in the Indies, though the beef is generally lean, and the mutton dear. The regular troops that garriſon the city and neighbouring forts, are ten or twelve thouſand, about a thouſand of which mount guard every day. And theſe conſiſt, 1. of Chineſe, who are computed at no leſs than 80,000 under this government. 2. Dutch. 3. Reformed Malayans. 4. Mahometans. 5. Amboyneſe. 6. Javaneſe, who are all Mahometans. 7. Topaſſes or Mardykes, who are a mixture of Indian and other nations. 8. The Bugaſſes and Macaſſars, deſcended from the ancient inhabitants of Macaſſar and the neighbouring iſlands. And, 9. The Timoreans tranſported hither

from the iſland of Timor, whoſe inhabitants were formerly barbarous Pagans; but many of them have turned Chriſtians, or Mahometans. The Dutch have in Batavia a ſpin-houſe, or houſe of correction; a peſt-houſe, a houſe of artiſans, and a Chineſe-hoſpital for ſick and old people. They have ſet up a printing houſe, and founded ſchools for teaching the learned languages, as well as the liberal arts. Moſt Indian languages are ſpoken here, though the Malayan and the baſtard Portugueſe are moſt in uſe: and theſe two ſerve a man in almoſt any part of this country. This city being the great magazine of the Dutch Eaſt India company, they import hither not only what Europe affords, but the merchandiſe of Japan, the Spice-iſlands, Perſia, Surat, Bengal, the coaſts of Malabar and Coromandel, &c. Tho' they ſuffer no Europeans to trade hither, yet fifteen or twenty ſail of Chineſe junks, from 300 to 500 tons apiece, come hither every November or December, and return the beginning of June: by which means the Dutch are furniſhed with the goods of China much cheaper than if they ſent their fleets thither. All the other governors belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India company are not only ſubject to the governor

general and council of Batavia, but the following chiefſhips and factories are immediately under their direction; namely, Japan, Tonquin, Macaſſar, Siam, Bantam, Japara, Jambee, Pullambam, and Arrakan. The governor and his lady have their reſpective guards, and ſplendid equipage, like thoſe of princes. Every thing in Batavia being ſubject to a duty, the revenues of this government muſt be very conſiderable. Here, or in any part of Java, are few common ſervants, beſides the ſlaves brought hither from almoſt every country of Aſia. Crocodiles are ſo much dreaded here, that the company give thirty florins for every one that is killed. That frequent diſturbances ariſe from ſuch a medley of different nations is not to be wondered at, conſidering that none of them are celebrated for their probity. A plot of the Javaneſe to deſtroy this whole colony, was diſcovered but a few days before that fixed for the execution of it, namely January 2, 1722; when the ringleader, with eighteen of his adherents, was put to death. A more dangerous plot contrived in 1740, by the Chineſe was fruſtrated by governor Imhoff; when many thouſands of that nation were maſſacred, and 635 of them committed to priſon, were

directly put to death. Batavia lies in latitude 6 degrees, 5 minutes ſouth, longitude 105 degrees, 5 minutes eaſt.

During our ſtay in Batavia we were plentifully ſupplied with freſh meat, greens, and fruits of all kinds; and as we continued here for ſome time repairing and careening the Dolphin, it may not be amiſs to give an account of the country.

Java is an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, lying to the ſouth of the equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to diſtinguiſh it from Bali, by ſome named the Leſſer Java; and is about 420 miles in length, and of a very different breadth. The north has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little iſlands near the ſhore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there are large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the juriſdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, ſhort coal-black hair, with ſmall eyes, and large eye-lids. The men are very robuſt and ſtrong-limbed, and very proper for war; but the wo-

men are ſmall. The men wear a piece of callicoe wrapt two or three times round their middles; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and ſeveral concubines, according to their abilities. Thoſe living near the ſea-ſide are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoes, abſtaining from fleſh of all kinds. It is a very fertile iſland, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the pepper mountain, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland. It has likewiſe impaſſable foreſts and wilderneſſes; but to the north between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and all ſorts of tame and wild animals. Here alſo is plenty of ſalt and pepper, beſides moſt ſorts of fruit proper to the climate. They have alſo plenty of beeves and ſheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewiſe fowl, both wild and tame in great abundance; and in the woods there are large tigers, rhinoceroes, and other wild beaſts; and in the rivers there are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the Eaſt Indies. The moſt agreeable ſeaſon begins in May, with the eaſtern breezes, and a

very ſerene ſky till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, and kill the inſects, and continue till May. In March they begin to ſow, and in July the ſugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the beſt ſeaſon for all ſorts of fruits. It has a river which riſes in the mountains, and, dividing itſelf into many branches, waters the circumjacent country, which afterwards re-unite, and paſs through the midſt of Batavia, dividing it into two equal parts. The iſland is moſtly under the Dutch; and inhabited by a great many people beſides the Javaneſe, brought from diſtant countries by the Dutch, who have ſuch large fleets that they command the coaſt of Aſia and Africa. Longitude from 105 to 116 eaſt, latitude from 6 to 8 ſouth. It is to the ſouth of the iſland of Sumatra, from which it is only ſeparated by the ſtraits of Sunda.

Having compleatly repaired our ſhip, and taken in water and freſh proviſions of all kinds, we weighed anchor, with the Tamer, on the ninth of December, being ſaluted by the Engliſh ſhips, the Dutch commodore, and the fort. We paſſed by the Thouſand Iſlands, a number of ſmall iſlands on the north ſide of Java.

Thoſe took the name of the Thouſand Iſlands from former mariners not being able to count the number of them. They are inhabited by Indians, of a very black complexion, who go almoſt naked. Thoſe iſlands are remarkable for the famous birds of Paradiſe being hatched here. We had the weather here very cloudy and dark, with much thunder and lightning. On the tenth we entered the ſtraits of Sunda. The inhabitants of this iſland are very poor: they have abundance of fine green turtle, for which we gave them old cloaths and money, and ſupply'd both ſhips companies, upon which we made a moſt agreeable repaſt.

On the fourteenth in the evening, we came to an anchor on the north ſide of Prince's Iſland. Here we were ſupplied with wood and water, and proviſions of all kinds. The inhabitants informed us that they were frequently ill uſed by the Dutch, they running away with the inhabitants, whom they uſe unmercifully, and make ſlaves of them.

Some pieces of copper being torn off our ſhip's bow, we got it repaired, and on the nineteenth ſailed from Prince's Iſland. On the twenty-fifth we had a light breeze, and fine weather; and this being Chriſtmas-day, we were

all very jovial and merry, but our merriment was damped by the loſs of one William Walker, who had fallen aſleep with his pipe in his mouth, unluckily falling overboard.

On the twenty-ninth our diet was changed from plain oatmeal and oil to rice and ſugar. Every thing paſſed on ſmoothly till the ninth of February 1766, when we made land fifty degrees eaſt of Cape de Aguilas, and had contrary winds for ſome days. On the fourteenth we paſſed the Cape of Good Hope, and came to an anchor in Table bay, and found ſeveral Dutch ſhips and Indiamen bound for Europe. It blew ſo hard that it was with great difficulty our boats reached the ſhore.

The Cape of Good Hope is the ſouth extremity of Africa, firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe. It is now in the hands of the Dutch, who have built a good town and fort here; the capital of the ſettlements among the Hottentots, inhabited by Dutch and French refugees, who have made it a delightful place, with charming gardens, full of fruit-trees of various kinds, as well as kitchen herbs, and very beautiful flowers. The Hottentots are reckoned the naſtieſt people in the known world, with little or no religion. They are not ſo

black as the negroes, and yet appear ſo, becauſe they daub themſelves with greaſe mixed with ſoot. All their dreſs conſiſts in a ſkin which they throw over their ſhoulders, and a clout to hide their nakedneſs; but the women are provided with one by nature, of a conſiderable length, and in this they differ from all other women in the world. The Engliſh were once in poſſeſſion of this country, which they afterwards abandoned for St. Helena. This ſettlement has great plenty of excellent wine, corn, and fruits; alſo cattle, veniſon, poultry, and fiſh, which render it a delightful place. The principal inconvenience is the ſtorms it is ſubject to, both in winter and ſummer. Longitude 16 degrees 5 minutes eaſt, latitude 34 degrees 40 minutes ſouth.

On our entering the bay we ſaluted the fort, which was returned by the governor. The commodore went on ſhore here, and was entertained by the governor; and lodged in the great ſquare near the governor's, who lives here in great grandeur. All the other officers went on ſhore here for refreſhment, and the companies of both ſhips ſpent their time very agreeably; and the freſh proviſions of all kinds were very good and very cheap. The

aloe, the Indian golden tree flouriſhes here in the greateſt perfection. After repairing our ſhips, and taking in freſh proviſions of all kinds, our commodore took leave of the governor, and ſaluted the fort, which was immediately returned.

On the ſixteenth of March we ſaw the rocks of the iſland of St. Helena.

St. Helena is an iſland of the Atlantic ocean, which conſiſts of one ſteep high rock, and looks like a caſtle in the middle of the ſea. It has only one landing place, which is defended by a platform of forty guns; beyond which is a fort, where the governor reſides; and near it a town of forty or fifty houſes, to which the inhabitants bring freſh proviſions when any ſhips arrive. It is about twenty miles in circumference; and the ſoil wherewith the rock is covered produces all ſorts of vegetables and fruit except corn, which will not come to perfection, being eaten up by the rats. There are about two hundred families, deſcended from the Engliſh, the iſland belonging to the Eaſt India company, and deſigned by them as a place of refreſhment for their ſhips, as they go or come from the Eaſt Indies. It is one thouſand two hundred miles weſt of the coaſt

of Africa, and one thouſand eight hundred eaſt of the coaſt of South America. Longitude 6 degrees 35 minutes weſt, latitude 16 degrees ſouth.

At a diſtance we ſpy'd a foreign ſail, which hoiſted French colours, but we ran her out of ſight before next morning. On the twentieth, at eleven in the morning, we were ſurprized with our ſhip's ſtriking upon a large whale, as the ſhip went at the prodigious rate of ſix knots in an hour: We were however ſoon relieved from our fears, by finding our ſhip had met with no damage, though we perceived we had wounded our enemy, as we obſerved the ſea coloured with blood.

On the twenty fourth the rudder of the Tamer broke, and the commodore contrived a maltrine to ſteer her, inſtead of a rudder, which after the carpenters had compleated, ſhe ſteered for Antigua to repair her damages. After the departure of the Tamer we had a moſt violent gale of wind, which drove us to the northward of the weſtern iſlands, till we came within two hundred leagues of the land. We had now a ſtrong eaſt wind, which we found very piercing, after having come out of

ſo warm a climate. On the ſixth of May we ſaw the iſlands of Scilly.

Scilly is a cluſter of iſlands and rocks, lying to the weſt of Cornwall, dangerous for ſtrangers to ſail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ſhips wrecked upon them; and particularly Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, with four men of war, were caſt away here in the night of October 22, 1707; when there were not only a great number of common ſailors, but people of diſtinction loſt. St. Mary's is the largeſt and moſt cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the reſt put together, and who are alſo the richeſt. Likewiſe in this, and in two or three other of the largeſt iſlands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient ſepulchres; but the greateſt ornament of this iſland is the light-houſe, of fifty-one feet high, and the gallery is four. The ſaſh lights are eleven feet ſix inches high, and two feet three inches broad. It ſtands on a high land, and is a very fine column.

We ſteered up the Channel, and on the ninth, in the morning, arrived in the Downs, where we caſt anchor, and returned God

thanks for our ſafe return, after our having been abſent from England two years and fifteen days.

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